

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN RESPONSE TO

Senate resolution of January 22, 1895, transmitting information relating to cutting and removing timber from forest reservations and public lands, and the action taken to protect timber lands from trespass or depredations.

JANUARY 28, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, January 26, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Senate resolution, 22d instant, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what number of permits have been granted to corporations and individuals under existing laws to cut and take timber from the forest reservations and the public lands of the United States; the names and residences of such corporations and persons; the amount and character of the timber cut by them under such permits, and for what purposes the same was used; the times, respectively, when such permits were granted, and what amount of timber has been taken by trespass from the forest reservations or public lands of the United States within the last three years past, and what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to prosecute offenses against the timber laws. Also what efforts are being made, if any, to protect the forest reservations of the United States and other public timber lands from trespass or depredations.

The same was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and I inclose a copy of his report thereon. I also inclose extracts from some of the applications for public-timber permits granted by myself under act of March 3, 1891.

It is to supply a local demand, especially where there is a dearth of timber, except on rough, mountainous ridges, and not for speculation, that these permits should be granted.

In reporting on H. R. 7854 I used the following language:

I also suggest that the bill be further amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, under proper rules and regulations, in his discretion, and in limited quantities, to permit timber to be taken from the public lands to be sawed for the use of, or sold only to, actual settlers for their individual use.

The number of special agents that can be employed under existing appropriation is entirely insufficient to prevent depredations upon the public lands.

Respectfully,

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1895.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference from the Department for report, of a resolution of the Senate, dated the 22d instant, directing that the Senate be informed—

What number of permits have been granted to corporations and individuals under existing laws, to cut and take timber from the forest reservations and other public lands of the United States; the names and residences of such corporations and persons; the amount and character of the timber cut by them under such permits and for what purposes the same was used; the times, respectively, when such permits were granted; and what amount of timber has been taken by trespass from the forest reservations or public lands of the United States within the last three years past, and what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to prosecute offenses against the timber laws. Also, what efforts are being made, if any, to protect the forest reservations of the United States and other public timber lands from trespass or depredations.

The only law relating to the granting of permits to cut public timber is the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), entitled "An act to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes.'" This act allows the cutting and removal of timber from nonmineral public lands in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nevada, the District of Alaska, and the Territory of Utah, by residents thereof, for use within the State or Territory where cut, for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The rules and regulations under this act were issued May 5, 1891 (copy inclosed), and a form of permit prepared (copy inclosed).

The act of February 13, 1893 (27 Stat., 444), extended the provisions of this act to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

Under the above law there have been issued 182 permits to cut timber from nonmineral public lands. No permits have been granted to cut timber from lands within any of the forest reservations.

Inclosed is a list of the permits issued, giving the names of the persons, firms, and corporations to whom granted, their residences, the dates of issue and dates of expiration of same, and the area covered by each permit.

With regard to the amount and character of the timber cut under these permits and for what purposes the same was used, I have to say that, while this office has no special information as to the uses the timber was put to, I think there is no doubt but that it was used for building, mining, manufacturing, and domestic purposes. As to the amount and character of the timber so cut, I have to report that this office has no reliable information on the subject. This was treated of in office letter to you of August 4, 1894, reporting favorably on House bill No. 7854, "to prevent the free use of timber on the public lands and to revoke all permits heretofore granted in certain States, and for other purposes." I quote from that letter as follows:

It is impossible to give an estimate of the amount and value of the timber cut from the public lands under said act that would be in anyway satisfactory. In this particular this office has been practically prevented from enforcing the regulations, owing to the limited means at its disposal, nor has it been enabled, through the small force of agents, to collect any reliable data on these points. I think it is safe to say, however, that the value of the timber that has been cut under these permits would amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

The regulations formulated by this Department to carry out the intent of the act

of March 3, 1891, are sufficient for that purpose, but owing to the utterly inadequate force of special agents to properly supervise the working of the permit system, and at the same time perform other duties required of them, the regulations are practically inoperative, and it is beyond the power of this office to effectively control the cutting of public timber. But, aside from this, it seems to me that the time has arrived when the Government can not afford to give away its timber.

It is well enough that settlers, residents, and mineral prospectors should be allowed the free use of timber for their individual needs; but firms and corporations that are in the lumber business simply for profit should be obliged to buy their supplies as other concerns throughout the country do. Moreover, it is unjust that they should come into competition, on a free basis, with parties who have acquired timber by the purchase of lands under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, or otherwise. This reason seems especially forceful as regards corporations, residents of the States where operating by articles of incorporation, but whose members, in some instances, are nonresidents. Hence, nonresidents are deriving an income from a commodity that should be held for the sole benefit of residents of the States where the timber exists.

There is no penalty for the violation of the terms of the permit, or of the rules and regulations under this act, except the revocation of the permit, and this has been found to have little, if any, deterrent effect.

As to the amount of timber taken by trespass from the forest reservations or public lands of the United States within the last three years, this office has no information as to the total amount. A great deal of such trespass never comes to the knowledge of the Government.

During the past three fiscal years there has been investigated, and reported to this office by special agents, timber trespass on the public lands of the stumpage value of \$630,286.59, and of the enhanced value recoverable to the Government of \$1,687,084.29.

This office has exhausted every means at its command to prosecute offenses against the timber laws. As rapidly as possible charges of timber trespass are investigated, and if substantiated the case is sent to the Department of Justice for prosecution, and the special agent assists the United States attorney in the preparation of the case, as well as giving his own testimony at the trial. Many cases are allowed to rest too long in the hands of United States attorneys, and are ultimately lost through the disappearance of material witnesses.

There are now in the custody of United States attorneys timber trespass suits to the value of two million dollars or more, most of which can not be tried until the attorneys have the assistance of special agents.

The appropriation for special agents for the past two years has been less than at any time since the organization of the special service division, and utterly inadequate to protect the public lands and timber. As a consequence, it has become necessary to furlough two-thirds of the already greatly reduced force of agents, and the public interests suffer accordingly.

This office is doing its utmost to protect forest reservations and other public timber lands from trespass and depredations, but charges of trespass and depredations and the fraudulent entry of public lands are far in excess of the ability of this office to have them promptly investigated, and they accordingly accumulate, awaiting such time as an agent can make the necessary investigation, which is oftentimes too late to be effective.

There is no special law for the protection of the forest reserves; consequently the statutes generally applicable to the protection of public timber must be relied upon to protect the forest reservations, and the force of agents has been too small to allow the detail of any of them for that purpose. The reserved lands are, therefore, no more protected by the Government than are unreserved lands, the only difference being that the former are not subject to entry.

Under date of April 14, 1894, a notice was prepared (copy inclosed) for posting in the forest reserves, giving warning as to the reservation, etc.; and under date of May 12, 1894, a notice in regard to forest fires was prepared (copy inclosed) for posting generally on the public lands. These notices have been posted to some extent, largely by private individuals interested in the matter.

In one of the forest reserves at least where the reservation notices were posted, this office has information that one-half of them were torn down and destroyed almost as soon as posted. This has been called to the attention of the Department of Justice with the view to having some action taken, if possible, to stop and punish such lawlessness. And this incident serves to emphasize the necessity for the enactment of a law for the government and protection of the forest reservations.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Circular.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1891.

By virtue of the power vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes,'" the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed:

1. The act, so far as it relates to timber on the public land, applies only to the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nevada, the District of Alaska, and the Territory of Utah.

2. The right of railroad companies to procure timber for construction purposes from the public land adjacent to the lines of their roads, authorized by the several granting acts and the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 482), is in no way enlarged by this act.

3. The act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 88), authorizing the cutting of timber for building, agricultural, mining, and other domestic purposes, from public lands which are known to be mineral and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States except for mineral entry, is not repealed by this act, but remains in force subject to the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior.

4. Settlers upon the public lands, miners, farmers, and other bona fide residents in either of the States, District, or Territory named in this act, who have not a sufficient supply of timber on their own claims or lands for firewood, fencing, or building purposes, or for necessary use in developing the mineral and other natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them, are permitted to procure timber from the public lands strictly for the purposes enumerated in this section, but not for sale or disposal or use on other lands or by other persons; but this section shall not be construed to give the right to cut timber on any appropriated or reserved public lands, and the Secretary of the Interior reserves the right to prescribe such further restrictions as he may, at any time, deem necessary, or to revoke the permission granted hereby in any case or cases wherein he has information that persons are abusing the conceded privileges, or where it is necessary for the public good.

5. Section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, is still in force in the States, District, and Territory named in this act, as well as in all other States and Territories of the United States. Its provisions may be enforced as heretofore against any person who shall cut or remove, or cause or procure to be cut or removed, or aid or assist or be employed in cutting or removing, any timber from public lands of any other character or description, or for any other use or purpose whatever than as above defined in sections 2, 3, and 4, of these rules and regulations, unless special permission is first obtained from the Secretary of the Interior specifically designating

the particular sections or tracts from which timber may be cut, and under what restrictions and limitations.

6. Persons, firms, or corporations residing in either of the States, District, or Territory named in this act, who desire to procure permission to cut or remove timber from nonmineral public lands for purposes of sale or traffic, or to manufacture same into lumber or other timber product as an article of merchandise, or for any other use whatsoever other than as defined in sections 2, 3, and 4 of these rules and regulations, must *first* submit an application therefor in writing to the Secretary of the Interior, designating the lands by sections, townships, and ranges, if surveyed, and, if unsurveyed, describing the land by natural boundaries, and the estimated number of acres therein. They must also define the character of the land and the kinds of trees or timber growing thereon, giving an estimate as to the quantity of each kind, stating which particular kind or kinds they desire authority to cut or remove, and the specific purpose or purposes for which the timber or the product thereof is required. The application must be sworn to and witnessed by not less than four reliable and responsible citizens of the State, District, or Territory in which the land is situated, and who reside in the locality of the particular land described.

7. The petitioner or petitioners should also submit with the application such evidence as can be procured to conclusively show that the preservation of the trees or timber on the land described is not required for the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product, and for the purposes named in the application, is a public necessity. Upon receipt of the application, with accompanying papers, it will be duly considered, and, if deemed for the public interest, the desired permission will be granted, subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be deemed necessary; but if it shall appear that the cutting of timber in the locality described in the application will be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers in that locality, the application will be rejected.

8. In order that farmers who desire to have the forests preserved in the interest of water supply for irrigation and all others having adverse interests may have due notice of such applications, the parties making an application, as herein provided, shall cause a notice of such application, describing the lands and timber which it is desired to use, to be published at least once a week for three consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the State, District, or Territory, and also in a newspaper in the county, or, where there is more than one county, in each of the counties wherein the lands are situated, and a printed copy of the published notices must be submitted with the application, together with the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of each newspaper, attached thereto, showing that the same was successively inserted the requisite number of times, and the dates thereof.

9. The cutting or removing of any timber from public lands described in an application, by or for the applicant, before authority has been officially granted by the Secretary of the Interior, will render the party so offending liable to prosecution for trespass, and subject his application to rejection.

10. Sawmill owners, lumber dealers, and others, who in any manner "cause or procure" timber to be cut or removed from any public lands in violation of law or these rules and regulations, whether directly by men in their employ, or indirectly through contract or by purchase, are equally guilty of trespass with the individuals who actually cut or remove such timber, and are alike liable to criminal prosecution. The procurer or manufacturer of timber so cut, as well as the purchaser of such timber or its products, is also liable in civil suit for the value thereof.

11. Special agents will diligently investigate and report all such cases to this office for proper action.

Very respectfully,

T. H. CARTER, *Commissioner.*

Approved May 5, 1891.

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

AN ACT to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent heretofore issued shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act, and suits to vacate and annul patents hereafter issued shall only be brought within six years after

the date of the issuance of such patents. And in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, and South Dakota, Wyoming, and the District of Alaska, and the gold and silver regions of Nevada and the Territory of Utah in any criminal prosecution or civil action by the United States for trespass on such public timber lands or to recover timber or lumber cut thereon it shall be a defense if the defendant shall show that the said timber was so cut or removed from the timber lands for use in such State or Territory by a resident thereof for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes, under rules and regulations made and prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and has not been transported out of the same; but nothing herein contained shall operate to enlarge the rights of any railway company to cut timber on the public domain, provided that the Secretary of the Interior may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, and he may designate the sections or tracts of land where timber may be cut, and it shall not be lawful to cut or remove any timber except as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, but this act shall not operate to repeal the act of June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, providing for the cutting of timber on mineral lands."

Approved March 3, 1891.

PERMIT TO CUT PUBLIC TIMBER.

[United States of America, Department of the Interior, General Land Office.]

Whereas in conformity with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes,'" and rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior for the execution of said act, _____ has made application to cut and remove timber from a portion of the public lands, fully and specifically, in said application described, for necessary agricultural and mining purposes and for manufacturing lumber for domestic uses;

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the public interest that permission be granted unto the said _____ to cut timber on the lands hereinafter described:

Therefore, under and by virtue of the authority vested by law in the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to all the conditions, restrictions, obligations, and limitations herein contained, permission is hereby granted unto the said _____ to cut timber on the public lands for immediate use in the _____ of _____, which said timber may be cut on public lands in the county of _____ in said _____ within limits particularly described as follows, to wit: _____

Provided, however, It is expressly stipulated and agreed that the permit hereby granted shall be, and the same is hereby, made subject to the following conditions, restrictions, and limitations, to wit:

1. That this permit and all rights and privileges hereunder shall expire on the _____.
2. That no trees shall be cut or removed that are less than _____ inches in diameter, except such as may be absolutely necessary for making needed roadways through the timber.
3. That in the cutting of timber in the manner and for the purpose set out in the application of said _____ not to exceed fifty per cent of the timber of each class now growing thereon, and taken as nearly as may be from each acre of the tracts above described, shall be taken from the lands embraced in this permit.
4. That the said _____ shall submit monthly, through the register and receiver at _____, a statement, under oath, showing the amount of each kind or kinds of timber cut or removed during each month, giving a description of the particular tract or tracts from which such timber was cut, and stating how such timber was disposed of and to whom.
5. That no timber cut or removed under this permit shall be so cut or removed for transportation out of the _____.
6. That in acting under this permit no timber is to be cut or removed from any tract or tracts covered by the settlement or occupation of any *bona fide* settler intending to perfect title to such tract or tracts under any of the laws of the United States, nor from any tract or tracts embraced in any reservation of whatsoever kind, created by operation of law or proclamation of the President.
7. That all of each tree cut that can be profitably utilized shall be used, and that the said _____ shall cut, remove, burn, or otherwise safely dispose of the tops and brush of trees and the tails, slabs, sawdust, and other refuse from _____ sawmills, with a view to preventing the same remaining food for flames, and that the said _____ stand liable in damages for the starting or the spread of any fires attributable to _____ neglect or that of _____ employés in any manner to comply strictly with this provision.

8. That during the continuance of this permit the said _____ agree not to purchase timber cut on public land of the United States of any person or persons not having a permit from this Department to cut timber from said public lands, except as provided in section 4 of the circular of May 5, 1891, and _____ further agree to ascertain affirmatively that persons offering timber for sale have the necessary permit to cut the same if taken from the public lands.

9. That nothing in this permit shall be construed to give to the said _____ the exclusive right to cut or remove timber from the lands described herein, nor shall the granting of this permit in any way be held to withdraw the lands embraced herein from settlement or occupation and entry by any qualified *bona fide* claimant.

10. That the right is hereby reserved to modify or revoke at any time the permission hereby granted.

11. That the said _____ shall be subject to all the rules and regulations under the said act of March 3, 1891, as well as the conditions, restrictions, and limitations herein set forth, and such additional rules and regulations as may hereafter be promulgated.

12. In consideration of the granting of this permit, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the said _____ will use all available means to prevent forest fires, and should such fires be started, to endeavor to extinguish the same within the limits herein described.

13. That this permit is not transferable, and any attempt to transfer the same will render it void.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved _____, 189—.

Secretary of the Interior.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1894.

Public notice is hereby given that these lands are set apart and reserved as a forest reservation, by proclamation of the President of the United States, under authority of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891.

This reservation is made for the benefit of the adjoining communities, being created to maintain a permanent supply of water for irrigation and of wood for local use by a rational protection of the timber thereon.

All persons are hereby warned not to settle upon, occupy, or use any of these lands for agricultural, prospecting, mining, or other business purposes; nor to cut, remove, or use any of the timber, grass, or other natural product thereof, except under such regulations as may be hereafter prescribed.

No person shall start or kindle or allow to be started or kindled, any fire in the timber, grass, or undergrowth on these lands, or commit any other waste thereon; and the driving, feeding, grazing, pasturing, or herding of cattle, sheep, or other live stock within this reservation is strictly prohibited.

Bona fide settlers having properly initiated their claims prior to the withdrawal of the lands for said reservation, and actual owners of lands within the reserve, may pass to and from their claims or property, but will not be allowed to occupy or use lands within the reservation outside of their claims, nor to use, damage, or destroy any timber or other natural product of such lands.

Any person violating these regulations will be prosecuted for trespass, and will be held responsible pecuniarily for any waste or damage, whether done intentionally or caused by neglect.

All law-abiding citizens are requested to report any cases of trespass upon said forest reserve that may come to their knowledge, and to assist in the prosecution of such trespasses.

S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

Approved:

HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1894.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that immense areas of the public forests are annually destroyed by fire, originating, in many instances, through the carelessness of prospectors, campers, hunters, sheep herders, and others; while in some cases the fires are started with malicious intent.

Warning is hereby given that the origin of all forest fires will be closely investigated, and, where the fire is ascertained to have originated through carelessness or design, the persons implicated will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The public generally is requested to aid the officers of the Government in its efforts to check the evil referred to and in the punishment of all offenders.

EDW. A. BOWERS,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT A.
COLORADO.

Names of persons, firms, and corporations to whom permits have been issued under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093).	Address.	Date of permit.	Date of expiration of permit.	Area embraced in permit.
				<i>Acres.</i>
Albert J. Carpp and George Carpp	Egeria	Apr. 14, 1892	Feb. 28, 1893	3, 200
Julia A. Millsbaugh	Gunnison	Apr. 22, 1892	do	1, 280
Henry W. Royce	Rico	Aug. 16, 1892	June 30, 1893	960
Mancos Lumber Co	Montezuma County	Oct. 4, 1892	Aug. 31, 1893	640
Oliver Bemen	La Veta	Oct. 11, 1892	Sept. 30, 1893	960
Anthony W. Shawver	Scissors	Nov. 15, 1892	do	1, 440
A. A. Rust and C. W. Rust	Quarry	do	Oct. 31, 1893	1, 160
The People's Toll-Road, Mining and Manufacturing Co	Larimer County	Dec. 9, 1892	Nov. 30, 1893	1, 280
S. C. Robinson	Gunnison	Dec. 20, 1892	do	200
Halls Bros	Mancos	Dec. 23, 1892	do	800
Eugene S. Bailey	Dumont	Dec. 30, 1892	Dec. 31, 1893	1, 280
John N. Hall	Gunnison	do	Nov. 30, 1893	1, 600
P. A. Rice	Dolores County	Feb. 9, 1893	Feb. 28, 1894	1, 400
Milton H. Evans et al.	Conejos County	do	do	1, 280
John Wright	Rockwood	do	do	560
Wilbur S. Elliott	Durango	Feb. 20, 1893	do	400
John W. Brown	Aguilar	do	do	1, 280
Sheridan & Co.	La Garita	Nov. 17, 1893	Nov. 30, 1894	2, 560
Samuel J. Hood	La Plata County	Mar. 9, 1894	Feb. 28, 1895	720
H. C. Wright	Crested Butte	Apr. 18, 1894	Apr. 30, 1895	480
J. R. Paterson	Hinsdale County	June 9, 1894	June 30, 1895	1, 120
Antonio C. Archuleta	Malachite	June 21, 1894	May 31, 1895	2, 480
Erasmus D. Smith	Hayden	Aug. 29, 1894	Aug. 31, 1895	2, 560
P. A. Rice	Grand Junction	Sept. 19, 1894	Sept. 30, 1895	640

IDAHO.

Small and Colby	Kingston	Mar. 19, 1892	Feb. 28, 1893	1, 280
William D. Williams	Berry	Feb. 29, 1892	do	4, 480
James P. Fifield	Idaho Falls	Apr. 26, 1892	do	160
James Siddoway and William Naylor	Teton	June 16, 1892	May 31, 1893	5, 760
Joseph H. Tolman and A. P. Anderson	Chesterfield	June 28, 1892	do	1, 280
Felix Carpenter and Nazaire Carpenter	Garden Valley	July 1, 1892	do	960
George Sittig	do	July 7, 1892	do	1, 280
Donald McBride	do	July 29, 1892	July 31, 1893	320
John McBride	do	Aug. 13, 1892	do	240
G. A. Worden	Blackfoot	Aug. 19, 1892	June 30, 1893	1, 280
Joseph R. Meservy	Berry	Aug. 30, 1892	July 31, 1893	1, 280
Marion W. Williams	Grangeville	Sept. 2, 1892	do	800
N. A. Just	Blackfoot	do	do	1, 280
William Morgan	do	Sept. 29, 1892	July 25, 1893	1, 920
Elbridge G. Benham	Boise City	Oct. 30, 1892	Aug. 31, 1893	640
John A. Hunt, sr., and John A. Hunt, jr.	St. Charles	Nov. 15, 1892	Oct. 31, 1893	1, 280
Robert Price	Bear Lake County	do	do	1, 280
Paris Mercantile Co	Paris	Nov. 18, 1892	do	1, 280
Nelson, Curtis & Co.	Mink Creek	Nov. 28, 1892	do	1, 280

PROTECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.

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IDAHO—Continued.

Names of persons, firms, and corporations to whom permits have been issued under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093).	Address.	Date of permit.	Date of expiration of permit.	Area embraced in permit.
				<i>Acres.</i>
Wallace Stock.....	Fish Haven	Dec. 9, 1892	Nov. 30, 1893	1, 280
Joshua Jarvis and Wm. H. Piggott.....	Paris	Dec. 30, 1892	.....do.....	1, 280
K. E. Hopf.....	Arangee.....	Feb. 9, 1893	Feb. 28, 1894	1, 280
F. C. Wilkie.....	Dale.....	Mar. 2, 1893	Mar. 31, 1894	1, 280
Steam Thrasher and Milling Co.....	Kaintuck.....	Dec. 27, 1893	Dec. 31, 1894	1, 280
Wm. M. Gibson.....	Franklin.....	June 21, 1894	June 30, 1895	1, 280
Fogg, Farnes & Co.....	Idaho Falls.....	June 30, 1894	.....do.....	640
W. D. Williams.....	St. Anthony.....	Aug. 29, 1894	Sept. 30, 1895	2, 560
Wm. H. Ebberts and John Kidd.....	Oakley.....	Sept. 8, 1894	.....do.....	240
George V. Brim.....	Albion.....	Sept. 14, 1894	.....do.....	680

MONTANA.

Hiram S. Blanchard.....	Clearwater.....	Jan. 16, 1892	Jan. 31, 1893	640
Bitter Root Development Co.....	Hamilton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	5, 760
Big Blackfoot Milling Co.....	Missoula.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	11, 280
Long & Clark.....	Cottonwood.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1, 280
J. A. Solleder.....	Darby.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	960
Nils Larson.....	Boulder.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	640
G. H. Butts, et al.....	Lewistown.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	960
C. M. Kelly and G. H. Kelley.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1, 280
Samuel S. Harper.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1, 280
Flathead Valley Lumber Co.....	Demersville.....	Mar. 19, 1892	Feb. 28, 1893	2, 880
Wm. Butler and William Creswell.....	Boulder.....	Feb. 29, 1892	.....do.....	640
Narcisse Beaudin.....	Feeley.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1, 280
J. A. Hedge.....	Riverside.....	Mar. 19, 1892	.....do.....	1, 440
Frank S. Metzler.....	Puller Springs.....	May 5, 1892	.....do.....	100
A. C. Sheldon.....	Missoula County.....	Jan. 16, 1892	May 31, 1893	3, 840
Oliver S. Lowman and Christopher C. Lowman.....	Sheridan.....	June 16, 1892	.....do.....	2, 160
W. G. Conrad et al.....	Kalispel.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	4, 480
J. O. Hanratty.....	Frenchtown.....	June 21, 1892	.....do.....	240
George Knudson.....	Lewistown.....	July 13, 1892	.....do.....	960
Edward Stacey and Seidon M. Simmons.....	.....do.....	Aug. 16, 1892	June 30, 1893	320
Fred F. Kohls.....	Virginia City.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	440
John A. Wilson.....	Neihart.....	Aug. 30, 1892	July 31, 1893	1, 280
Frederick Cormier.....	Frenchtown.....	Aug. 25, 1892	.....do.....	480
Irwin Eby and John J. Turner.....	Virginia City.....	Aug. 30, 1892	.....do.....	960
Butte and Montana Commercial Co.....	Great Falls.....	Sept. 2, 1892	.....do.....	1, 280
Scott Cozad.....	Bannock City.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	640
John Strong et al.....	Virginia City.....	Sept. 5, 1892	Aug. 31, 1893	1, 280
David K. Buchanan.....	Livingston.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	320
Charles Bsaier.....	Virginia City.....	Sept. 8, 1892	.....do.....	160
Harry Gassert.....	Park County.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	640
William D. McIntire.....	Boulder.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	640
William J. Smith.....	Neihart.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	640
Daniel S. Watson.....	Boulder.....	Sept. 15, 1892	.....do.....	640
Ruby A. Walker.....	Cottonwood.....	Oct. 7, 1892	Sept. 30, 1893	1, 040
James C. Blanding.....	Neihart.....	Nov. 15, 1892	Oct. 31, 1893	1, 280
Ellen M. Woodward.....	Martinsdale.....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1893	1, 280
Butte and Montana Commercial Co.....	Great Falls.....	Nov. 17, 1892	Oct. 31, 1893	1, 280
Great Northern Lumber Co.....	Columbia Falls.....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1893	2, 560
Robataille, Houge & Co.....	.....do.....	Nov. 18, 1892	Oct. 31, 1893	160
Hoiter Lumber Co.....	Great Falls.....	Dec. 3, 1892	Nov. 30, 1893	1, 280
Lester S. Wilson and Peter Koch.....	Bozeman.....	Dec. 19, 1892	.....do.....	1, 280
Wm. Wright and Worthy McKee.....	Park County.....	Jan. 6, 1893	Dec. 31, 1893	1, 280
Hiram S. Blanchard.....	Clearwater.....	Dec. 30, 1892	Jan. 31, 1894	480
George W. Brown.....	Neihart.....	May 13, 1893	Mar. 31, 1894	1, 520
Bitter Root Development Co.....	Hamilton.....	June 27, 1893	May 1, 1894	2, 560
Nils Larson.....	Boulder.....	Sept. 27, 1893	Mar. 31, 1894	640
Wm. Butler and Wm. Creswell.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	640
Charles C. Long.....	Cottonwood.....	Oct. 7, 1893	Oct. 31, 1894	1, 280
Big Blackfoot Milling Co.....	Bonner.....	Oct. 11, 1893	.....do.....	2, 560
J. S. Hovis and A. J. Johnson.....	Lewistown.....	Nov. 7, 1893	.....do.....	2, 560
John G. Lewis et al.....	.....do.....	Nov. 8, 1893	.....do.....	1, 920
Geo. A. Fishburn and Jacob E. Fishburn.....	.....do.....	Nov. 9, 1893	.....do.....	560
James Kyle.....	Neihart.....	.....do.....	Nov. 30, 1894	640
William Tierney.....	.....do.....	Apr. 26, 1894	Apr. 30, 1895	2, 560
William Creswell.....	Boulder.....	June 30, 1894	June 30, 1895	640
Daniel S. Watson.....	.....do.....	Sept. 14, 1894	Sept. 30, 1895	320

PROTECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.

NEVADA.

Names of persons, firms, and corporations to whom permits have been issued under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093).	Address.	Date of permit.	Date of expiration of permit.	Area embraced in permit.
				<i>Acres.</i>
O. J. Heath	Austin	Nov. 10, 1893	Nov. 30, 1894	1,000
Emanuel Caton	do	Nov. 17, 1893	do	1,000
Antonio Berago	do	Dec. 5, 1893	do	100
John M. Wallace	do	Feb. 23, 1894	Feb. 28, 1895	640

NEW MEXICO.

Charles Meyer	La Luz	Sept. 13, 1894	Sept. 30, 1895	960
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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Benjamin F. Brown	Spearfish	Sept. 9, 1892	Aug. 31, 1893	640
Do	do	Nov. 20, 1893	Nov. 30, 1894	640

UTAH.

Charles J. Drury	Logan	Dec. 12, 1891	Nov. 30, 1892	4,800
Hyrum, Newbold & Co	Smithfield	do	do	2,560
Peterson & Crowther	Logan	do	do	1,280
Hillyard Bros	do	do	do	2,880
Robinson Bros	Richmond	Dec. 9, 1891	do	2,560
William Howard, et al.	Huntington	June 16, 1892	May 31, 1893	1,720
Joseph S. Fife and Wm. V. Walker ..	Cedar City	Aug. 16, 1892	June 30, 1893	480
Andrew Nilsson et al.	Monroe	Aug. 30, 1892	July 31, 1893	960
Benjamin Cameron	Panguitch	Sept. 9, 1892	Aug. 31, 1893	1,280
Haws and Clark	do	Sept. 15, 1892	do	1,280
R. J. Jolley and John W. Seaman ..	Glendale	Oct. 3, 1892	do	1,280
William Wilcock	Parowan City	Oct. 11, 1892	Sept. 30, 1893	160
Cedar City Cooperative, Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution.	Iron County	Oct. 14, 1892	do	640
William S. Thompson et al.	Escalante	Oct. 19, 1892	do	1,280
Willis Webb and Daniel Leroy	Garfield County	Nov. 15, 1892	do	1,280
Bean Bros	Richfield	do	Oct. 31, 1893	1,280
Thomas W. Smith	Panguitch	do	Sept. 30, 1893	1,280
Thompson Bros	do	do	do	1,280
Crowther Bros	Logan	do	Oct. 31, 1893	1,280
Isaac Jones	Cedar City	Nov. 18, 1892	do	200
D. S. Gillis et al.	Circleville	Nov. 28, 1892	do	960
William L. Parks et al.	Annabella	do	do	1,280
Hans Hansen & Sons	Logan	Dec. 9, 1892	Nov. 30, 1893	1,280
David Collings et al.	Monroe	do	do	1,280
John Hactor and Hans M. Hansen ..	Fremont	Dec. 23, 1892	do	1,280
George A. Peart	Randolph	Dec. 29, 1892	do	1,280
Brigham Lee et al.	Mount Pleasant	Jan. 16, 1893	Jan. 31, 1894	320
Joseph H. Huntington	Beaver City	Feb. 15, 1893	Feb. 28, 1894	640
E. L. Terry	Fairview	Feb. 24, 1893	do	480
John D. Norton	Panguitch	Mar. 2, 1893	Mar. 31, 1894	1,280
Matthew W. Mansfield and John A. Peterson.	Thurber	do	do	1,280
Robinson Bros	Richmond	Jan. 24, 1894	Jan. 31, 1895	2,560
Rudolph N. Bennett	Mount Pleasant	Mar. 21, 1894	Mar. 31, 1895	320
L. T. Jessup	Panguitch	Apr. 6, 1894	Apr. 30, 1895	960
John W. Seaman	Ranch	Apr. 20, 1894	do	960
Timothy Robinson	Panguitch	Apr. 21, 1894	do	1,280
Wm. Thompson, jr., and Oscar N. Despain.	Wasatch	Apr. 23, 1894	do	320
R. G. Jolley	Ranch	Apr. 26, 1894	do	640
Graham D. McDonald	do	Apr. 28, 1894	do	920
John A. Gardner and Royal J. Gardner.	Pine Valley	June 28, 1894	June 30, 1895	640
Alfred F. Stout	Orderville	June 30, 1894	do	1,480
Hyrum K. Roundy	Ranch	July 6, 1894	July 31, 1895	480
Ernest L. Durfee	Mount Pleasant	July 28, 1894	do	1,920
George Ashdown	Cedar City	Aug. 1, 1894	do	1,920
Thompson Bros	Henrieville	Aug. 2, 1894	do	1,280
Samuel Alger	Panguitch	Sept. 8, 1894	Sept. 30, 1895	960
Daniel Leroy	do	Sept. 13, 1894	Aug. 31, 1895	640

WYOMING.

Names of persons, firms, and corporations to whom permits have been issued under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093).	Address.	Date of permit.	Date of expiration of permit.	Area embraced in permit.
				<i>Acres.</i>
John Perrigone and Edw'd L. Wheeler	Benlah	Jan. 16, 1892	Jan. 31, 1893	1,280
Downer and Clapp	Uva	do	do	640
Solon E. Lowry et al	New Castle	Apr. 23, 1892	Feb. 28, 1893	640
Emereth A. Boots and David E. Wright	Uva	June 16, 1892	May 31, 1893	1,280
W. H. Kilpatrick	New Castle	Aug. 16, 1892	June 30, 1893	1,280
Frank H. Kelsey	Dixon	Aug. 18, 1892	July 31, 1893	640
Michael Moran et al	Glendo	do	do	1,280
A. M. Bunce	Lander	Oct. 4, 1892	Aug. 31, 1893	1,280
John W. Hunter and W. A. Moore ..	Hulet	Sept. 8, 1892	do	560
Isaac E. Jackson	Sheridan County	Oct. 19, 1892	Sept. 30, 1893	640
Hams Fork Lumber Co.	Hams Fork	Nov. 28, 1892	Oct. 31, 1893	1,280
John W. Stoner	Cokeville	Dec. 19, 1892	Nov. 30, 1893	1,280
Rowland and Hamel	Sheridan County	Oct. 5, 1893	Mar. 31, 1894	1,280
John R. Todd	Alcova	Dec. 5, 1893	Dec. 31, 1894	1,920
S. L. Iiams	Lander	Jan. 24, 1894	Jan. 31, 1895	2,560
A. M. Bunce	do	Feb. 6, 1894	do	800
Frank M. Newell	Springfield	Feb. 14, 1894	Feb. 28, 1895	2,400
Wm. E. Grimes and Neil Cunningham	Beaver	May 2, 1894	Apr. 30, 1895	1,920
Stephen N. Leek	Marysvale	May 20, 1894	May 31, 1895	1,280

EXTRACTS FROM APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC TIMBER PERMITS.

[Extract from application for public timber permit by Frank M. Newell, of Springhill, Wyo. Filed August 16, 1893.]

Affiant further states that the said land from which it is proposed to cut timber therefrom, is rough, broken, and rocky land, mineral in character, and is not valuable for timber, agricultural, or other purposes of like kind.

That it is a public necessity for timber to be cut on said land for the use of the bona fide settlers and residents of the State of Wyoming, who now live in the vicinity of said land, for fencing and for building houses and barns on their lands for their own use; that there is no place within 35 miles where lumber can be obtained, and then only at such high prices as effectually prevents the purchase thereof.

[Extract from application for timber permit by Robinson Bros., of Richmond, Utah. Filed December 22, 1893.]

In answer to yours of November 3, asking if the timber, as lumber, etc., as asked for in the application, is a public necessity, we can assure you that it is, and we inclose the names of some of the reliable citizens of Richmond, setting forth the facts. * * * Our mill is small, not having capacity to exceed 3,000 per day.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that it would be a detriment to the citizens of Richmond if the timber permit was not granted, as that is almost the only source by which some can get lumber for their use, as they allow parties to haul logs to the mill and take a certain per cent for sawing into lumber; thus giving poor people a chance to get lumber.

[Extract from application of John R. Todd, of Alcova, Wyo. Dated December 5, 1893.]

That your petitioner desires to cut said pine timber or trees for the purpose of sawing the same into boards, timber, and lumber, and selling the same to the residents of Johnstown and Alcova, in Natrona County, Wyo., and of Ferrin in Carbon County, Wyo., and to the neighboring ranchmen. That there is no other sawmill in operation in many miles, and that such people would be compelled to go from 50 to 75 miles to the railroad at Casper or Rawlins to procure lumber should the application of your petitioner be denied.

And your petitioner further shows that the preservation of the trees or timber on the land above described is not required for the public good, but its use as lumber and for the purpose above set forth is a public necessity. That the small timber which your petitioner does not wish or desire or intend to cut will answer every purpose in the interest of water supply for irrigation.

[Extract from application for timber permit by L. T. Jessup, of Panguitch, Utah. Filed May 24, 1893.]

That no trees will be cut and removed of less than 12 inches in diameter, except such as may be necessary for making roadways through the timber; that the preservation of the small per cent of trees or timber in place on said described land, which is intended to be cut and removed, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation or the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product, and for the purposes named in this application, is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers in said locality.

[Extract from application of John W. Seaman, of Ranch, Utah, for timber permit. Filed January 29, 1894.]

The character of the land is as follows: The land is rough, hilly land and very unlevel; good for nothing only for the timber that is on it.

That the reservation of the above-stated per cent of trees or timber in place on said described lands, which it is desired to cut and remove, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation, but that its use as lumber or other product, for the purposes named in this application, is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the people in said locality.

[Extract from application of R. G. Jolley, of Ranch, Utah, for timber permit. Filed January 29, 1894.]

The character of the land is as follows: Rough, hilly; so unlevel that it is good for nothing but the timber that is on it.

That the reservation of the above-stated per cent of trees or timber in place on said described lands, which it is desired to cut and remove, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation, but that its use as lumber or other product, for the purposes named in this application, is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the people in said locality.

[Extract from application for timber permit by S. L. James, of Lander, Wyo., filed December 20, 1893.]

That the said land is rough and mountainous, intersected by deep ravines, and drained by the headwaters of Squaw Creek.

That the preservation of the trees or timber on said lands is not required for the public good, but that the cutting and manufacturing thereof into lumber, lath, and shingles is a matter of public necessity and for the public good of the community resident in the county wherein said lands and timber are situated.

[Extract from application for timber permit by Timothy Robinson, of Panguitch, Utah. Filed January 29, 1894.]

The character of the land is as follows: Mountainous and unlevel, good for the timber only.

That the reservation of the above-stated per cent of trees or timber in place on said described lands, which it is desired to cut and remove, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation, but that its use as lumber or other product for the purposes named in this application is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the people in said locality.

[Extract from application of William E. Grimes and Neil Cunningham for timber permit, Beaver, Wyo. Filed March 9, 1894.]

The purpose for which applicants desire to cut timber is for the purpose of manufacturing the same into lumber and other timber products to be sold and traded to the actual bona fide settlers and residents of Converse and Natrona Counties, Wyo.,

none of said timber or lumber to be sold or taken out of the State of Wyoming, but solely for the use only of the citizens of the State of Wyoming, to be used by the said residents and settlers of the State of Wyoming, in the vicinity of said lands, for the purpose of building houses, barns, fences, flumes for ditches, and other local improvements.

* * * * *

That it is a public necessity for timber to be cut from said lands and made into lumber and other timber products for the use of the actual bona fide settlers in the vicinity of said lands; that there is no place within 20 miles of said lands where lumber can be obtained, and then only at such high prices as effectually prevent the purchase thereof; that it will be for the public good to have this permit granted; that lumber is needed by the residents and settlers in the vicinity of said land, and that they have no means in which to get lumber if this permit is refused, as most of them are without money.

The said lands are rocky, mountainous, and wholly unfit for cultivation or improvement of any kind, and are of no value for any purpose save that of grazing, and that said land is not good for agricultural purposes. * * * It will not in any way injure or be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of bona fide settlers and residents in that region, but will be a great benefit to them all.

[Extract from the application of the Big Blackfoot Milling Company for timber permit, dated Missoula, Mont., July 1, 1893.]

The purposes for which this timber permit is required are: For the manufacture of same into lumber and such other timber products as may be necessary for the encouragement, improvement, and settlement of the country, and development of the mines and other natural resources of the State of Montana, and for the erection of bridges, buildings, etc., and the said undersigned hereby agrees that all of the said timber and its products shall be used for the purposes named in this application, and that none of it shall be exported or transported out of the State of Montana, and the said applicant will strictly follow and comply with all such special regulations as may be prescribed by the Department of the Interior, in confining the use of said lumber for the public good in said State.

The lands described in this application are not situated at the head waters of any stream and are not needed to hold snow or rain nor is the timber thereon at all necessary to be preserved for climatic or economic reasons or for the public good. That the use of the timber is a public necessity, needed for the development of the natural resources of the State, in corroboration of which we hereby transmit affidavits of bona fide residents within the limits of the lands described in this application.

[Extract from the application for timber permit by John G. Lewis, Jeremiah Lewis, and Eugene E. Lewis, of Lewistown, Mont. Filed January 12, 1893.]

Said lands are rocky and mountainous and unfit for cultivation. * * *

The purpose for which this timber is desired to be cut and removed is to manufacture into lumber to sell to the farmers in the immediate vicinity thereof, and to the inhabitants of the surrounding community.

The cutting and removing of said timber will not affect the supply of water for irrigation, as there will be sufficient timber left thereon to retain the snows and moisture necessary for the wants of the surrounding community.

[Extract from the application of Sheridan & Co. for timber permit. Del Norte, Colo. Filed July 15, 1893.]

* * * Said lands are rough, mountainous, or hilly lands. * * * Said lands are unfit for agricultural purposes.

* * * That the trees, suitable in size for milling purposes, are scattering, and in cutting and removing them it would not destroy the protection to the snow but little, if any.

That the products of said timber is for the farmers in building and fencing, for bridges upon the public and private roads, for repairing the canals and irrigating ditches, to build and erect new head gates and such like—none to be sold and shipped out of the State—and also for the use of parties in the towns of Del Norte, Monte Vista, Saguache, and a few other little towns in the San Luis Valley.

That the use of the lumber is a public necessity, and by cutting and removing the same from the public lands will not infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers and citizens in that locality.

[Extract from an affidavit in the matter of application for timber permit by Samuel J. Hood, of La Plata County, Colo. 1893.]

Deponent says that the preservation of the trees or timber on the land described is not required for the public good, but that its use as timber or other products and for the purposes named in the application is a public necessity, and the cutting and manufacturing of the same into lumber, as in the application asked, will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights or privileges of the settlers in that locality.

[Extract from the application for timber permit by Antonio Berago, of Big Creek Canyon, Nev Filed September 13, 1892.]

* * * That the land upon which such timber is growing is absolutely worthless, as far as ever has been shown for any purpose, except for such timber as may be growing thereon, and which is only as above set forth.

That applicant desires to remove said mahogany and pine, and the purpose for which he wishes to remove the same is to aid in supplying the town of Austin, and the inhabitants thereof, simply for domestic wants; that the lands from which said applicant wishes to remove the said timber or wood, which is only fit for firewood and not for the purpose of manufacture into timber of any kind, are described as follows:

* * * * *

[Extract from application for permit to cut timber; Wm. Thompson, jr. and Oscar N. Despain Utah. 1894.]

That no trees will be cut and removed of less than 12 inches in diameter, except such as may be necessary for making roadways through the timber; that the preservation of the small per cent of trees or timber in place on said described land, which is intended to be cut and removed, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation or the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product, and for the purposes named in this application, is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers in said locality.

[Extract from application of O. J. Heath to cut timber on the public domain. Nevada. 1893.]

* * * That he hereby applies to the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States for permission to cut and remove timber from nonmineral public lands, in said county, for the purpose of sale and traffic and to manufacture the same into logging timbers and firewood, to sell to residents of said county. * * * That the character of said land is rough, mountainous, and has a very small quantity of mountain grass growing thereon.

[Extract from application to cut timber on the public domain, by Emanuel Caton. Nevada. 1893.]

* * * That he hereby applies to the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States for permission to cut and remove timber from nonmineral public lands in said county, for the purpose of sale and traffic, and to manufacture the same into logging timbers and firewood for sale to residents of said county. * * * That the character of said land is rough, mountainous, with mountain grass growing here and there on said lands.

[Extract from application of H. C. Wright for timber permit. Colorado. 1893.]

That the reservation of the above-stated per cent of timber and trees, in place on said described lands which it is desired to cut and remove, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation, but that its use as lumber or other product for the purposes named in the application is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests, or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the people in said locality.

[Extract from application of Charles C. Long, Cottonwood, Mont., to cut and remove timber. 1893.]

* * * That the part of the said land upon which the timber is situated is composed principally of high, rocky ridges and deep gullies, and is wholly unfit for agriculture; * * * that the preservation of the trees or timber on the lands above described is not required for the public good, as there will still remain on the said land, after cutting and removing the said 300,000 feet of lumber, a sufficient amount of timber to protect the water supply of the vicinity and for the use of the settlers thereabouts; that the use of the said lumber for ulmber is a public necessity.

[Extract from application of John M. Wallace to cut timber on the public domain. Nevada. 1894.]

That he hereby applies to the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States for permission to cut and remove timber from nonmineral public lands in said county, for the purpose of sale and traffic, and to manufacture the same into firewood, and to sell the same to residents of said county. * * * That the character of said land is very mountainous and rough, and that the timber thereon is scattering. * * * That the use of said timber for the purposes named herein is a public necessity.

[Extract from application of the Steam Thresher and Milling Company, of Kaintuck, Bingham County, Idaho, to cut and remove timber from public lands in Idaho. 1893.]

That the land from which we desire to cut and remove said timber is * * * rough, mountainous land, not fit for any agricultural or mining purposes; * * * that the preservation of the small per cent of trees or timber in place on said described land, which is intended to be cut and removed, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation or the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product, and for the purposes named in this application, is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers in said locality.

[Extract from the application for a timber permit by J. S. Hovis and A. J. Johnson, of Lewistown, Mont. Filed December 21, 1892.]

Said lands are rocky and mountainous and unfit for cultivation. * * *

The purpose for which this timber is desired to be cut is to manufacture into lumber and cord wood to sell to the farmers in the immediate vicinity and to the inhabitants of the town of Lewistown.

That the cutting and removing of said timber will not affect the supply of water for irrigation, as there will be sufficient timber left thereon to retain the snows and moisture necessary for the wants of the surrounding community.

[Extract from the application of George A. Fishburn and Jacob E. Fishburn, of Lewistown, Mont. Filed May 17, 1893.]

* * * That the said land is composed principally of high rocky ridges and deep gullies, and is wholly unfit for agriculture. * * * That the specific purpose for which the said timber is required is for the manufacture of firewood, for sale in the town of Lewistown and elsewhere in Fergus County, Mont.; that the preservation of the said trees or timber on the land above described is not required for the public good, as there will still remain on the said land after cutting and removing the said 1,500 cords of firewood a sufficient amount of timber to protect the water supply of the said vicinity and for the use of the ranchmen thereabouts, but that its use for firewood is a public necessity. * * *

[Extract from the application of George W. Brown, of Neihart, Mont. Filed February 23, 1893.]

* * * * *

6. That the said land so described is rough, rocky, and mountainous, wholly unfit and inaccessible for agricultural purposes.

* * * * *

9. That the purpose for which your petitioner desires to cut the timber on the above-described tracts of land is to supply the mines a few miles from there with lagging; to cut lumber to sell to the town of Barker and to the city of Great Falls,

which is about 65 miles distant from the location of the said timber, and to cut wood to supply the mines, smelters, and people of the town of Barker.

12. That the preservation of the trees or timber upon the aforesaid land is not required for the public good, but that its use for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned is a public necessity.

[Extract from application for timber permit by Rowland and Hamel, of Sheridan County, Wyo. Dated October 5, 1893.]

That said land is mountainous. * * * Said timber is intended to be cut and sawed into lumber and removed from said land for the use and benefit of the actual inhabitants of said county of Sheridan; that there is now a great demand for lumber in said county for building purposes and the supply is wholly inadequate for the demand.

[Extract from application for timber permit by Rudolph N. Bennett, of Mount Pleasant, Utah. Filed June 2, 1893.]

That the said described land is nonmineral, and is a mountainous, rugged district. The specific purpose for which the timber or the product thereof is required is for home consumption, none of it will be sold outside of Utah Territory, and most, if not all of it, will be sold to supply the demand within the immediate neighborhood, that is, within Sanpete County, Utah.

[Extract from application for timber permit by Austin M. Bunce, of Lander, Wyo. Filed October 7, 1893.]

That the said land is rough and mountainous, intersected by deep ravines, and drained by Saw Mill Creek, which sinks, and the water of which is not used for irrigation as far as known.

That owing to the fact that the land above described is drained by a stream which sinks, it is unnecessary that the timber be retained in the interest of the water supply, and the use of said timber is necessary to supply the town of Lander, Wyo., and adjacent country with lumber.

[Extract from the application of Graham D. McDonald, for timber permit, Ranch, Utah. Filed October 9, 1893.]

That the reservation of the above-stated per cent of trees or timber in place on said described lands, which it is desired to cut and remove, is not required for the preservation of the water supply for irrigation, but that its use as lumber or other product, for the purposes named in this application, is a public necessity, and such cutting of timber will not be detrimental to the public interests, or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the people in said locality.